VLADIMIROVA, A.D.; SEYTS, I.F.

Pasteur effect and coupled respiratory phosphorylation in yeast cells. Biokhimiia 25 no.5:839-846 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institute of Blood Transfusion, Leningrad.
(YEAST) (PHOSPHORYLATION) (PASTEUR REACTION)

VLADIMIROVA, A.D.

Reflex changes in the temperature of the mammary gland during the ejection of milk [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.15:125-132 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (MAMMARY GLAND (MILKING)

VLADIMIROVA, A. F.

VLADIMIROVA, A. F.: "The diagnostic significance of electroencephalography in the tumors of the frontal lobe." Khar'kov Medical Inst. Khar'kov, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

ZAMOTIN, B.A.; VLADIMIROVA, A.I.

Water factor in the distribution of leptospirosis in the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:61-64 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kemerovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

*

KUZINA, A.I.; MUKHAROVA, L.S. Prinimali uchastiye: VLADIMIROVA, A.I.; ARKATOVSKIY, P.A.; IL'INA, D.A.; SHTIN, V.M.

Natural tularemia foci in Kemerovo Province. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:43-47 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kemerovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

*

IL'ICHEV, V.A.; VLADIMIROVA, A.M.

Studying the fusibility curves of certain chloride systems.
Titan i ego splavy no.5:148-166 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Chlorides--Thermal properties)
(Thermal analysis)

IL'ICHEV, V.A.; VLADIMIROVA, A.M.

Studying conditions for the transformation of the trivalent form of iron chloride into a divalent one. Titan i ego splavy no.5:233-237 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Iron chloride)

IL'ICHEV, V.A.; VLADIMIROVA, A.M.

Interaction of the vapors of aluminum and iron chlorides with calcium and magnesium oxides. Titan i ego splavy no.5:238-244 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Chlorides) (Oxides) (Vapor pressure)

IL'ICHEV, V.A.; VLADIMIROVA, A.M.

Interaction between the vapors of titanium tetrachloride and certain metallic oxides. Titan i ego splavy no.5:245-250 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Titanium chloride)
(Metallic oxides)

SHREYBER, Andrey Konstantinovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LOSEV, B.S., nauchnyy red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; RYCHEK, T.I., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Manual for the young mason] Spravochnik molodogo kamenshchika. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Prof-tekhizdat, 1961. 337 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Masonry)

S/593/61/000/005/006/01(
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Il'ichev, V.A., and Vladimirova, A.M.

TITLE: A study of the fusibility diagrams of some chloride systems

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy, no. 5, Moscow, 1961. Metallurgiya i khimiya titana, 148-166

TEXT: Various chloride systems have been studied in experiments with thermal analysis, and constitution diagrams have been plotted for the first time for systems with three and more components to provide data for the chlorination process of titanium-containing materials. A detailed description of the thermal analysis apparatus used in experiments is included. (1) The constitution diagram of the $CaCl_2$-$MnCl_2$-system was studied and plotted. The system has one eutectic with a melting point of 590°C at 68% by weight $MnCl_2$ content. At a $CaCl_2$ content higher than 80%, eutectic crystallization is not observed, but manganese chloride forms a solid solution in calcium chloride. (2) Eutectic formation was stated in $CaCl_2$-$MgCl_2$-

Card 1/3

A study of the fusibility diagrams ...

$MnCl_2$ at 590-606°C at constant $MgCl_2$ content, and a continuous series of solid solutions at constant ratios of $MgCl_2$ and $CaCl_2$. It was proved that this fusibility diagram is divided into two parts by a line of double eutectics. The refractoriness of these compounds rises with increasing $CaCl_2$ content. (3) One eutectic at 151°C and 30% by weight of NaCl was found in the $FeCl_2$-NaCl system. (4) The constitution diagram of the $AlCl_3$-$FeCl_2$-NaCl system was studied on 11 cross sections, and diagrams of 3 cross sections plotted, as well as a diagram of liquidus line projections. It was stated that ternary compounds of this system with about 30% NaCl had the lowest melting point, regardless of the $AlCl_3$ and $FeCl_2$ content ratio. A rise in NaCl content to only 35% trebled the primary crystallization point. This indicates ways of preventing the formation of refractory compounds in the development of industrial methods for eliminating aluminum and ferrous chlorides from fumes (from electric shaft furnaces or other chlorination means used in titanium production) by NaCl. It is stressed that the data on the fusibility of the $AlCl_3$-$FeCl_2$-NaCl system present one of the basic factors for the processing of densened pulps with withdrawal of high-boiling chlorides in a

Card 2/3

melt. (5) The fusibility of the $MnCl_2$-$FeCl_2$ system was investigated, and it was stated that the system consists of a continuous series of solid solutions; the primary crystallization line changes smoothly between the melting points of pure components. (6) Three isoconcentration cross sections of the $MgCl_2$-$FeCl_2$-$MnCl_2$ system were studied, and the fusibility diagram plotted by the liquidus projections. It was stated that this system has solid solutions only, and concluded that when high-boiling chlorides in industrial production consist mainly of the components of this system, the fumes entering dry condensers must be cooled quickly to 620-640°C to prevent possible sticking of these chlorides on the inside surfaces of the condensers. (7) The fusibility of four cross sections of more complex systems presenting practical interest, has been studied, and the data of this study in combination with the studied binary and ternary system diagrams permit determining the fusibility of any compounds of the $MgCl_2$-$CaCl_2$-$MnCl_2$-NaCl-$FeCl_3$ system. There are 15 figures and 13 tables.

Card 3/3

S/137/62/000/006/025/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Il'yichev, V. A., Vladimirova, A. M.

TITLE: The interaction of aluminum and ferric chloride vapors with calcium and magnesium oxides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1963, 12, abstract 6G86 (In collection: "Titan i yego splavy", no. 5, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961 238 - 244)

TEXT: The authors determined the degree of chlorinating Ca and Mg oxides by $AlCl_3$ and $FeCl_3$ vapors as a function of temperature, and determined the composition of the reaction products formed. The interaction of $AlCl_3$ vapors with MgO and CaO proceeds with the formation of Al-oxychloride which, at a temperature of $> 600°C$, is thermally decomposed into $AlCl_3$ and Al_2O_3. During the interaction of $AlCl_3$ vapors with CaO at temperatures of $> 600°C$, $12CaO \cdot 7Al_2O_3$ is formed in the solid residue, and $MgO \cdot Al_2O_3$ - spinel - is formed during the interaction with MgO. During the interaction of $FeCl_3$ vapors with CaO an exchange reaction takes place accompanied by the formation of FeOCl which decomposes into $FeCl_3$ and

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/006/025/163
A006/A101

The interaction of...

Fe_2O_3. During the interaction of $FeCl_3$ with MgO radiographs of residues reveal only Fe_2O_3 and MgO lines and small amounts of a phase whose composition was not established.

L. Vorob'yeva

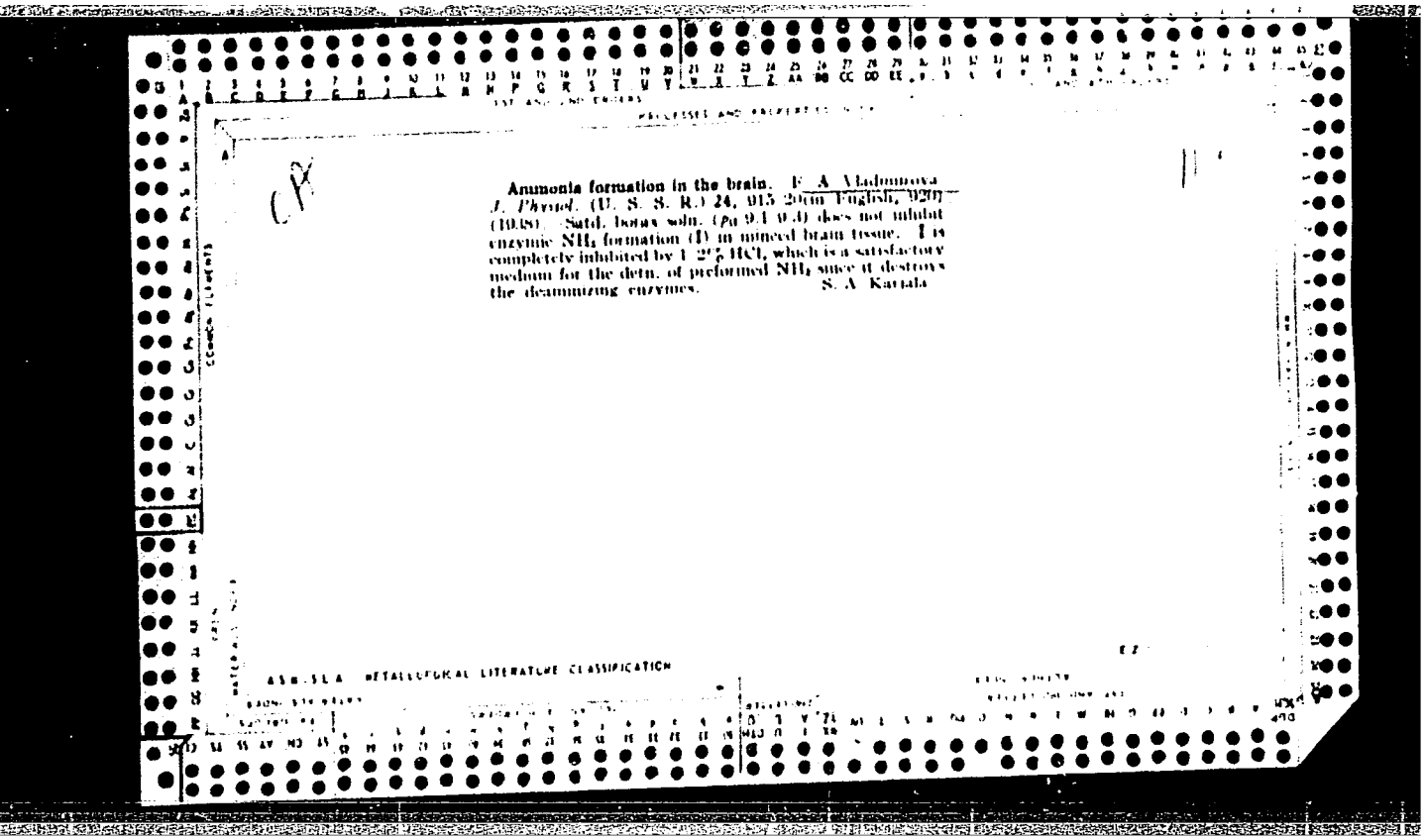
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

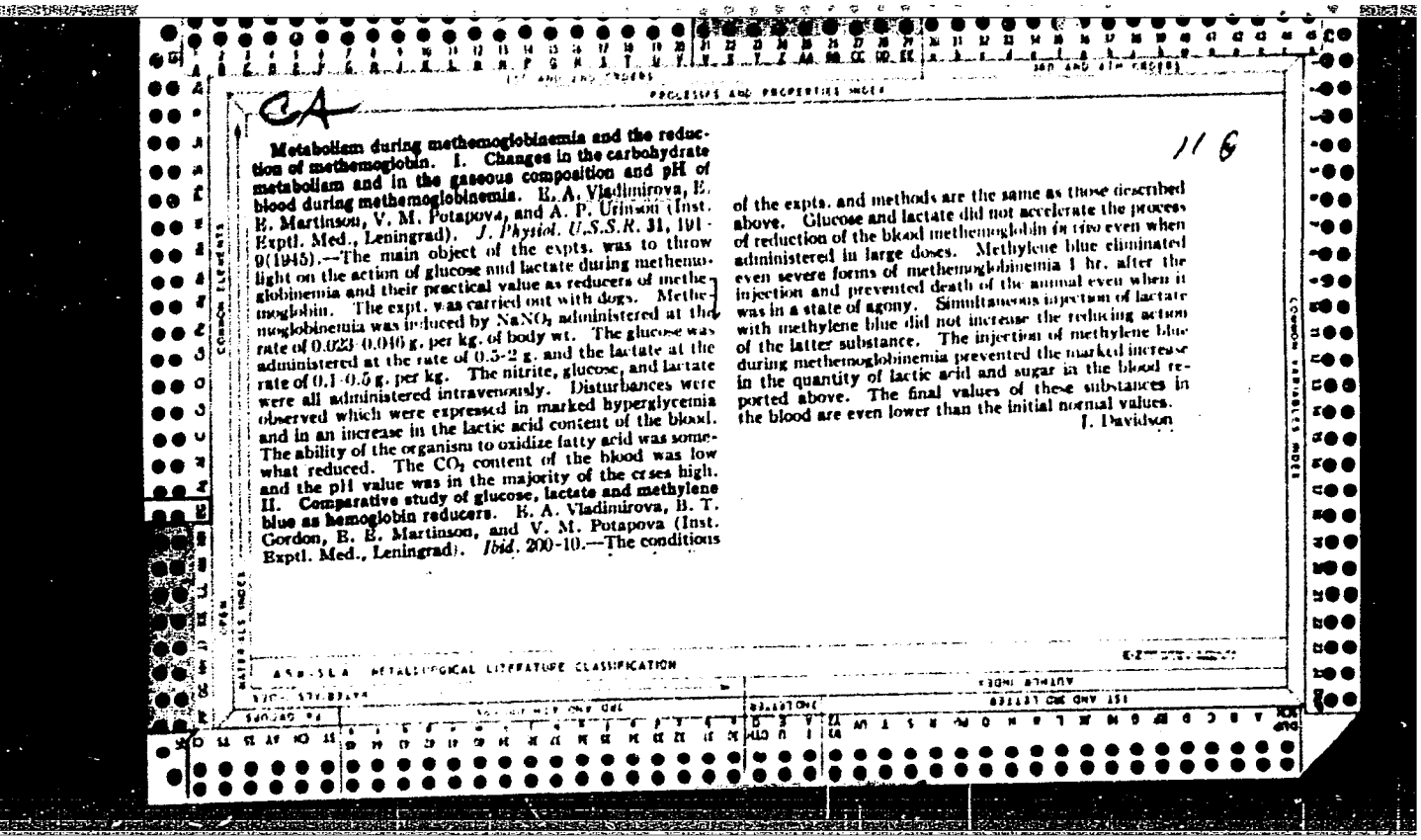
VLADIMIROVA, A.V.

Characteristics of the coagulating and noncoagulating blood systems in various phases of rheumatic fever and in relation to its treatment. Trudy TSIU 77:69-79 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. IV kafedra terapii (zav. chlen-korr. AMN SSSR prof. P.I. Yegorov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.



Ammonia formation in the brain. E. A. Vladimirova. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 24, 915-20 (in English, 920) (1938). Satd. borax soln. (*p*H 9.1-9.4) does not inhibit enzymic NH_3 formation (I) in minced brain tissue. I is completely inhibited by 1.2% HCl, which is a satisfactory medium for the detn. of preformed NH_3 since it destroys the deamnizing enzymes. S. A. Kanada

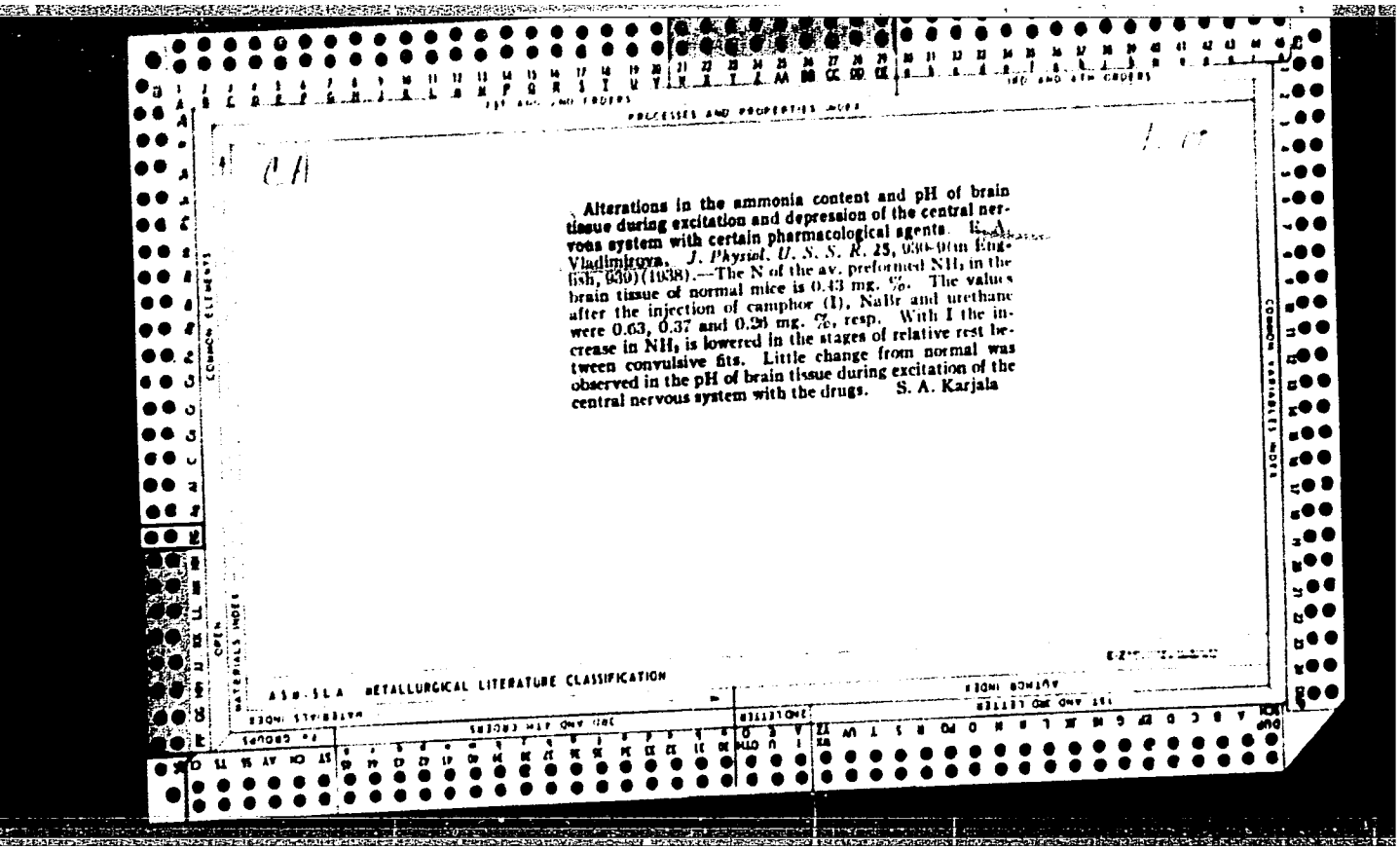


CA

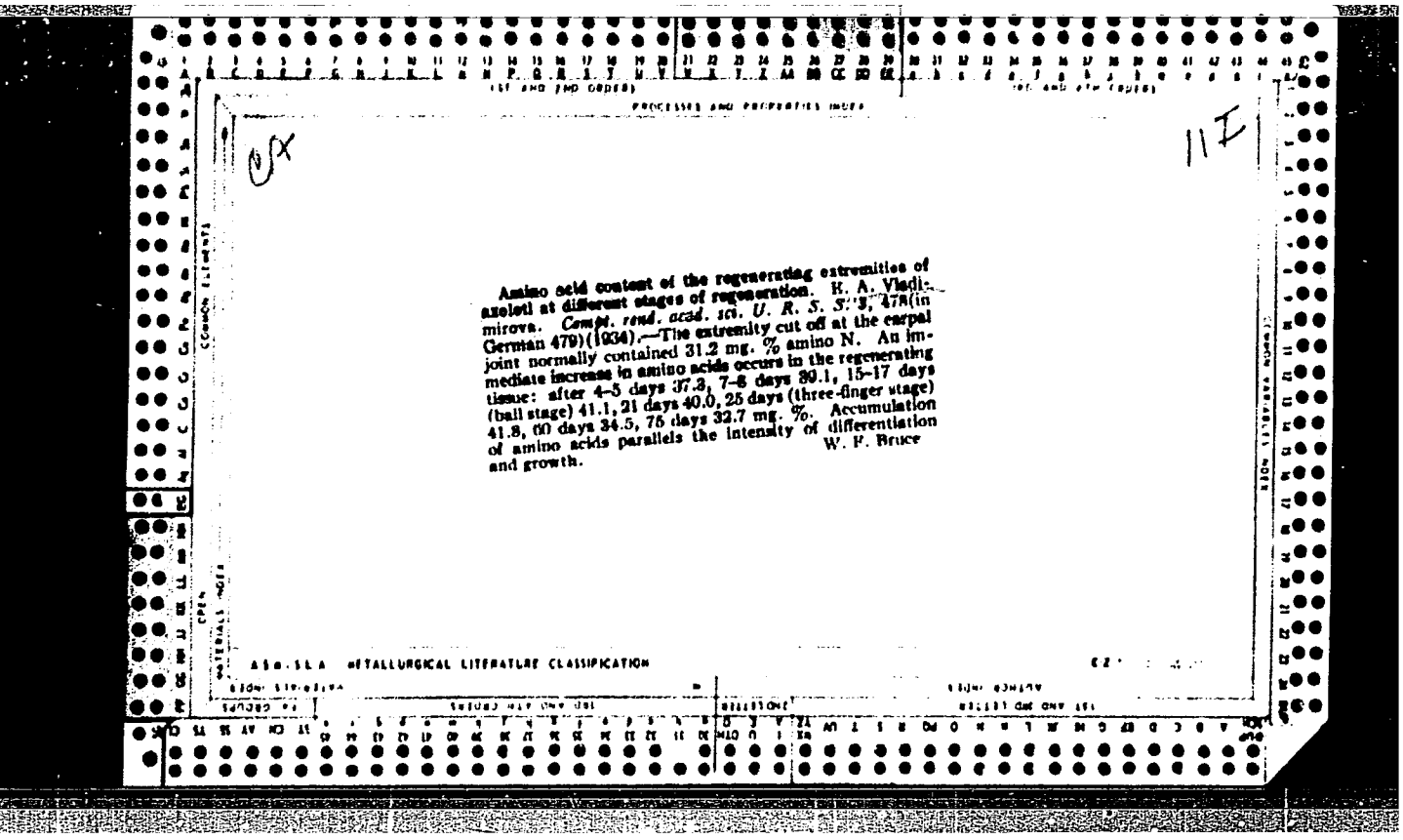
11 6

Metabolism during methemoglobinemia and the reduction of methemoglobin. I. Changes in the carbohydrate metabolism and in the gaseous composition and pH of blood during methemoglobinemia. E. A. Vladimirova, E. E. Martinson, V. M. Potapova, and A. P. Urinson (Inst. Exptl. Med., Leningrad). *J. Physiol. U.S.S.R.* 31, 101-9(1945).—The main object of the expts. was to throw light on the action of glucose and lactate during methemoglobinemia and their practical value as reducers of methemoglobin. The expt. was carried out with dogs. Methemoglobinemia was induced by $NaNO_2$ administered at the rate of 0.023-0.046 g. per kg. of body wt. The glucose was administered at the rate of 0.5-2 g. and the lactate at the rate of 0.1-0.5 g. per kg. The nitrite, glucose, and lactate were all administered intravenously. Disturbances were observed which were expressed in marked hyperglycemia and in an increase in the lactic acid content of the blood. The ability of the organism to oxidize fatty acid was somewhat reduced. The CO_2 content of the blood was low and the pH value was in the majority of the cases high. **II. Comparative study of glucose, lactate and methylene blue as hemoglobin reducers.** E. A. Vladimirova, B. T. Gordon, E. E. Martinson, and V. M. Potapova (Inst. Exptl. Med., Leningrad). *Ibid.* 200-10.—The conditions of the expts. and methods are the same as those described above. Glucose and lactate did not accelerate the process of reduction of the blood methemoglobin *in vivo* even when administered in large doses. Methylene blue eliminated even severe forms of methemoglobinemia 1 hr. after the injection and prevented death of the animal even when it was in a state of agony. Simultaneous injection of lactate with methylene blue did not increase the reducing action of the latter substance. The injection of methylene blue during methemoglobinemia prevented the marked increase in the quantity of lactic acid and sugar in the blood reported above. The final values of these substances in the blood are even lower than the initial normal values.

J. Davidson



Alterations in the ammonia content and pH of brain tissue during excitation and depression of the central nervous system with certain pharmacological agents. E. A. Vladimirova. *J. Physiol. U. S. S. R.* 25, 930-9(in Eng. lish, 939)(1938).—The N of the av. preformed NH_3 in the brain tissue of normal mice is 0.43 mg. %. The values after the injection of camphor (I), NaBr and urethane were 0.63, 0.37 and 0.26 mg. %, resp. With I the increase in NH_3 is lowered in the stages of relative rest between convulsive fits. Little change from normal was observed in the pH of brain tissue during excitation of the central nervous system with the drugs. S. A. Karjala



Amino acid content of the regenerating extremities of axoloti at different stages of regeneration. K. A. Vladimirova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 1934, 478 (in German 479) (1934).—The extremity cut off at the carpal joint normally contained 31.2 mg. % amino N. An immediate increase in amino acids occurs in the regenerating tissue: after 4–5 days 37.3, 7–8 days 39.1, 15–17 days (ball stage) 41.1, 21 days 40.0, 25 days (three-finger stage) 41.8, 60 days 34.5, 75 days 32.7 mg. %. Accumulation of amino acids parallels the intensity of differentiation and growth.

W. F. Bruce

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/10 Phy.Biochem. Oct 57

VLADIMIROVA E.A.

4413. VLADIMIROVA E.A. I.P.Pavlov Inst. of Physiol., Leningrad. *Effect of conditioned excitation and inhibition of the central nervous system on the ammonia content in the cerebral hemispheres of rats (Russian text) FIZIOL.Z. 1957, 43/2 (117-125) Graphs 1 Illus. 2

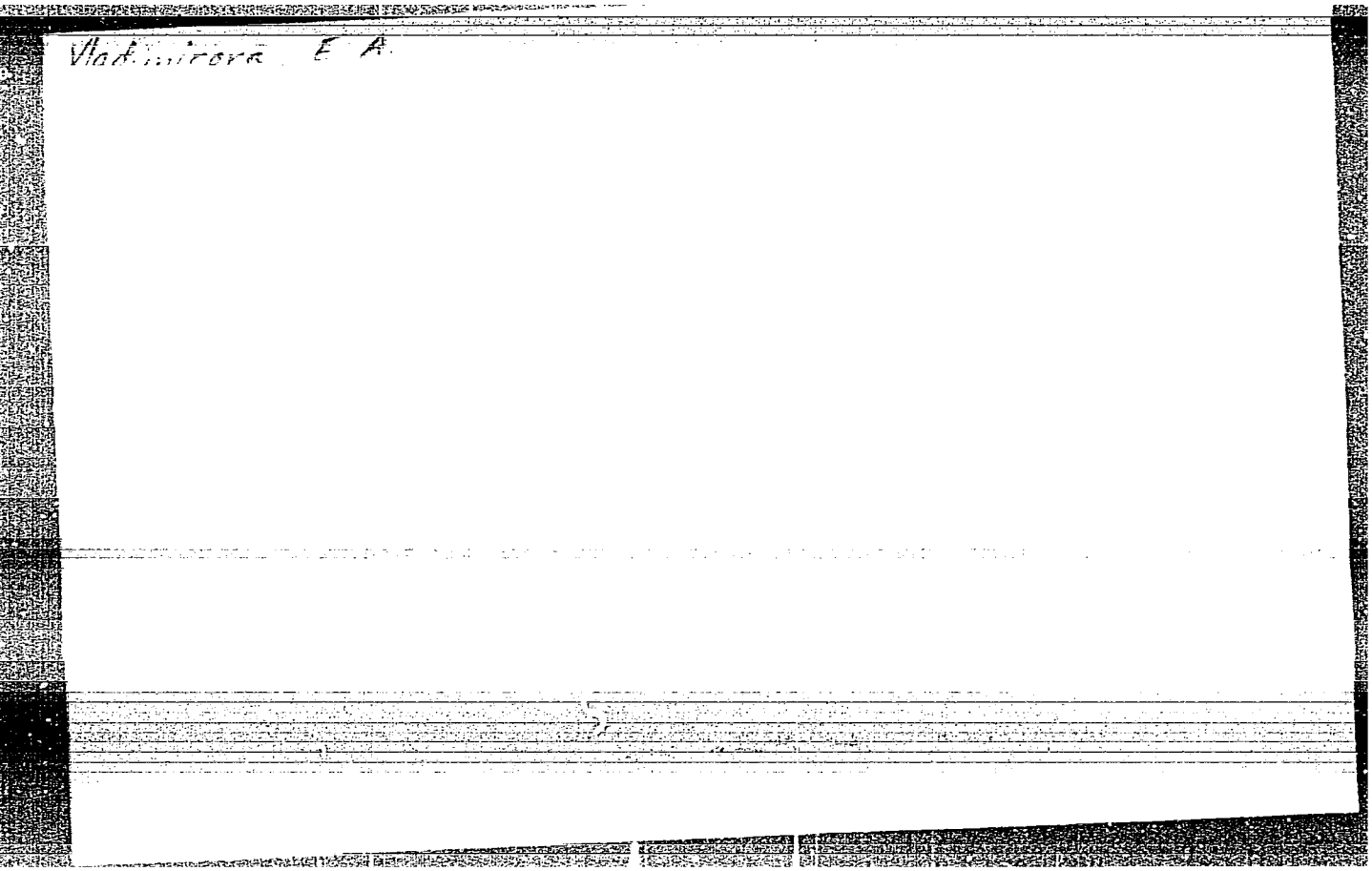
Ammonia concentrations in brain tissue of rats rise within fifteen seconds after application of a conditioned stimulus eliciting a positive conditioned alimentary motor reflex. No appreciable difference in ammonia concentrations in brain tissue, as compared with basal (resting) levels, has been found during differential inhibition in experiments with conditioned defensive motor reactions, as well as alimentary motor reactions. However, if the onset of an orientation reaction interferes with the inhibitory process the ammonia concentration in brain tissue increases.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

VLADIMIROVA E.A

MD

✓Ammonia of the brain as an indicator of the functional state of the central nervous system. E. A. Vladimirova. *Biokhim. Nervnoi Sistemy, Izdatel'stvo Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R.* (Kiev) 1954, 47–62; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 6785.—Data are presented on the quant. NH_3 changes in the brain in different functional states of the central nervous system. An app. is described which facilitates the detn. of the motor defensive conditioned reflexes in rats and enables the rapid fixation of the state of chem. compn. of the brain at any desired moment. It was found that the stimulation of the conditioned reflexes of the central nervous system increases and the arrest of such reflexes lowers the NH_3 in the cerebrum. Excess of NH_3, therefore, is more readily eliminated when the conditioned reflexes are in a state of arrest. The rise in the NH_3 in the cerebrum becomes evident 2 min. after the stimulation is applied in the case of conditioned reflexes. In the unconditioned reflexes NH_3 returns to normal within the same time interval. B. S. Levine



VLADIMIROVA, E. A.

The effect of conditioned-reflex stimulation of the central nervous system on the content of adenosinetriphosphate and adenosinediphosphate in the brain. E. A. Vladimirova (I. P. Pavlov Inst. Physiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Voprosy Med. Khim.* 2, No. 1, 47-52(1956); cf. *C.A.* 48, 9509e.—Concn. of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP), adenosinediphosphate (ADP), of pentose, and of org. P was detd. in the brain of rats at rest (I), under unconditioned stimulation by electricity (II), and during conditioned reflex activity (III). Concn. of ATP and ADP after 25 sec. of II were −43 and +78%, after 60 sec. −54 and +80%, compared to their concn. in I; concn. of ATP and ADP after 25 sec. of III were −30.8 and +78% and after 60 sec. −54 and +87.8%, compared with their concn. in I. Ratio of easily hydrolyzable P of ATP to easily hydrolyzable P of ADP in I was 12.2 mg. %/6.5 mg. % = 1.87; this ratio in III was 5.6 mg. %/12.2 mg. % = 0.40, and the claim is made that this 400% change in ratio serves as a good indicator of the functional condition of the central nervous system. 26 references. Cyrus C. Sturgis, Jr.

Vladimirova E. A.

Alteration of content of ammonia in the cerebrum of rats in a state of conditioned reflex motor-food stimulation and in some phases of differentiation. E. A. Vladimirova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 106, 937–40(1956).—Conditioned reflex motor-food stimulation (food-bell combination) of rats results in a noticeable increase of NH_3 in the cerebrum in the 1st 15 sec. of action of the conditioned stimulus. The NH_3 level is not affected in differential blocking of the reflex by elec. shock. G. M. Kosolapoff

1

VLADIMIROVA, G.

High-speed diesel locomotives. IUn. tekh. 2 no.5:8-9 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Diesel locomotives)

AKIF'YEVA, K. V.; BELINSKIY, V. A.; BRYUKHANOV, A. V.; VLADIMIROVA, G. A.; MAKHOVA, Yu. V.; MALINOVSKAYA, N. M.; MYAGKOV, S. M.; NORMAN, E. A.; SEMEKHIN, Yu. V.; TARASOV, G. K.; TUSHINSKIY, G. K.; UTYAKOV, P. A.; FAMINTSYN, B. M.; SHATERNIKOVA, I. S.; SHANSHIYEV, K. M.

Estimation of the danger of avalanches in high mountain areas designated for development. Inform. sbor. o rab. Geog. fak. Mosk. gos. un. po. Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu no.8:27-163 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Caucasus—Avalanches)

GAUZE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

Biochemical changes associated with oxidation deficiency in staphylococci. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.1:223-226 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Engel'gardtom.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)
(VARIATION (BIOLGOY)

VLADIMIROVA, G.B., GAUZE, G.F., KOCHETKOVA, G.V. (USSR)

"Biochemical changes Associated with Loss of Oxidation in Staphlococci."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

BARKHATOV, G.V.; VLADIMIROVA, G.I.; PLEVALOV, I.I.; SIROTKO, V.K.

Transistorized relay protection of 35 kv. electric lines. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.5:117-132 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Electric lines)
(Electric protection)

KOLOTILOVA, Aleksandra Il'inichna; VLADIMIROVA, G.Ye., prof., red.; PIASTRO, V.D., red.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Metabolism; a short textbook for students of the Soil Biology Department of the Evening Division of Leningrad University] Obmen veshchestv; kratkoe uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov biologopochvennogo fakul'teta vechernego otdeleniia Leningradskogo universiteta. Pod red. G.E.Vladimirova. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1962. 141 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Metabolism)

VLADIMIROVA, Klavdiya Florovna

Functional Pathology of the Stomach of Patients of Disease (Botkina)

Dissertation for Candidate of Medical Science degree, Chair of Hospital Therapeutics (head, Prof. L.S. Shwarts) Saratov Medical Institute, 1954

VLADIMIROV, O.A.

The simplest method of calculating the minimum and maximum theoretical sea levels by the harmonic constants using the method of least squares. Trudy GOIN no.46:73-79 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Tides)

GAUZE, G.F., IVANITSKAYA, L.P., VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

Biochemical mutants of some bacteria with impaired oxidation [with summary in English]. Izv.An SSSR. Ser.biol. no.6:719-725 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)
(BACILLUS MYCOIDES)

GAUZE, G.F.; IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; VLADIMIROVA, O.B.

Cytochromic system of biochemical mutants of Bacterium coli and Staphylococci with disturbed oxidation. Dokl. AN SSSR 118 no. 1:189-191 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

AUTHORS: Gauze, G. F., Ivanitskaya, L. P., Vladimirova, G. B. 20-1-53/58

TITLE: On the Cytochromic System of Biochemical Mutants of Bacterium coli and Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation (O tsitokhromnoy sisteme biokhimicheskikh mutantov kishechnoy palochki i stafilokokkov s povrezhdennym okisleniyem).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 189-191 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Such mutants of microorganisms may be considered microbiological equivalents of cancer-cells and may serve as test-objects in the determination of cancer-inhibiting antibiotics. The authors wanted to produce mutants of Bact.coli with a hereditary disturbance of the respiratory apparatus. Slowly growing mutants were obtained by ultraviolet radiation of the strains 5383 and 5375 with a dose which almost killed all bacteria. Other analogous mutants were produced by the influence of urethane upon Bact. paracoli. This substance is highly cancerogenic toward the cells of higher organisms and easily causes cancer of the lung (reference 1). In individual rare cases mutant forms developed which after further reinoculations hereditarily conserved a retarded growth and a disturbed oxidation. Table 1 shows that the Bact.coli-

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mutants had only 45 and 35% of the respiratory activity of the initial culture. The activity of the urethane-mutant of Bact. paracoli amounted to 28%. Table 2 shows that the respiration in these mutants is less suppressed by cyanides than in normal bacteria, as it was proved by the authors (reference 3) for Staphylococcus aureus. This give rise to the assumption of a disturbance of the cytochromic system in the mutants. The cytochromes were therefore investigated with the microspectroscope by Zeiss (Tseiss). As figure 1 shows, the initial strain of staphylococci (reference 4) has 3 characteristic absorption bands in the spectrum. In biochemical mutants the wide band of the b_1 cytochrome can no longer be determined. In the mutant of Bact. paracoli the damage of the cytochromic system is of another nature. In the initial culture exists a wide cytochrome-b_1-band and 2 narrow ones (a and a_2, figure 1). The biochemical mutant instead of the b_1-band shows 2 distinct cytochrome-bands at 555 and 565 mμ. Besides a wide cytochrome-band is here seen at 600 mμ and the weak a_2-band hitherto seen. The two bands instead of the b_1-

band are theoretically interesting, as the opinion was uttered (reference 5) that the b_1-band developed of the fused b- and c-bands. The biochemical mutants of the staphylococci and of Bact. paracoliin a number of cases show quite a similar behavior. Thus the authors determined antibiotics which selectively suppress all these mutants and which influence the initial forms of the microorganisms. Some of these antibiotics also suppress the growth of the cells of the acytic cancer in mice. Defects of the cytochromic system are also characteristicof the cancer-cells. They are different in different tumors. In man it was a small content of cytochrome c (reference 6). In mice cytochrome b was almost completely absent, whereas c was relatively even present in excess. In this are to be seen analogies with the above-described mutants of the microorganisms with disturbed respiration.
There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

On the Cytochromic System of Biochemical Mutants of Bacterium coli and Staphylocci With Disturbed Oxidation

20-1-53/58

ASSOCIATION: New Antibiotics Research Institute, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: October 30, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 29, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

GAUZE, G.F.; KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

On biochemical mutants in yeast cells with disturbed oxidation.
Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.1:138-141 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.
(YEAST) (BOTANY--VARIATION)

Country : USSR
Category : Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103696

Author : Gauze, G. F.; Kochetkova, G. V.; Vladimirova G. B.
Institut. : Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : Biochemical Mutants of Staphylococci with Damaged Oxidation Systems as Test-Objects in the Search for Cancer Antibiotics.

Orig Pub. : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 117, No 4, 720-722.

Abstract : Through ultra-violet irradiation of a strain of Staphylococcus aureus three mutants were obtained which differed from the original in their slow growth, intense pigmentation and considerable reduction in respiration (40-60 percent compared with the normal). Such mutants are similar to cancer cells, in which impairment of oxidation is also found. It has been shown that penicillin and streptomycin suppress the growth of the original strains and mutants, whereas albomycin, which depresses the growth of bacteria only in the presence of oxygen, acts on the original strain and does not check the growth of mutants. In consideration of the similarity

Card: 1/2

F-21

F

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. Variability and Heredity

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99290

Author : Gauze, G.F., Kochtkova, G.V., Vladimirova, G.B.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : On Biochemical Mutants in Yeast Cells with Impaired Oxication.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 117, No 1, 138-141

Abstract : Through the action of trypaflavine (3,6-diamino-10-methylacridine chloride), camphor or ultraviolet rays on the plicated form of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Rostov breed, strain AN-2, biochemical mutants with impaired respiration were obtained. This property is firmly transmitted to future generations and is retained with reseedings in the course of many months. The impairment

Card 1/2

F

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 9996

AUTHOR : Gauze, G. F., Ivanitskaya, L. P., Vladimirova, G. B.
INST. : Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : The Cytochrome System of Biochemical Mutants of the Colon Bacillus and of Staphylococci with Impaired Oxidation
ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1958, 118, No 1, 189-191

ABSTRACT : By means of acting on cell suspensions of Bacterium coli and B. paracoli with UV rays and urethane mutants were obtained in which the oxidation was impaired and in which the rate of growth was retarded. The respiration of the mutants obtained was markedly weakened (45-28% compared with the normal), but was less sensitive to cyanides than the original cultures. It was established spectroscopically that there was injury to the cytochrome system of the described cultures which expressed itself differently in

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~~VLADIMIROVA~~ VLADIMIROVA, G.B.

20-4-50/52

AUTHORS: Gauze, G. F., Kochetkova, G. V., Vladimirova, G. B.

TITLE: Biochemical Mutants of Staphylococci With Disturbed Oxidation as Test-Objects With the Determination of Cancer-Preventing Antibiotica (Biokhimicheskiye mutanty stafilokokkov s povrezhdennym okisleniyem kak test-ob"yekty pri izyskaniyakh protivorakovykh antibiotikov).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 720-722 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mutants of yeast-cells previously produced by the authors by means of the action of radiant energy and various chemicals, can serve as equivalents of cancerous cells in microbiology and also for the purpose referred to in the title (reference 1). Biochemical mutants of this kind with other microorganisms are interesting for subsequent investigations in this line. 6 various strains of staphylococcus aureus served for investigation. By adding 0,002 to 0,010% of trypaflavin and 3 to 4 % urethane to the culture medium, the authors obtained variants with small colonies which, however, returned quickly to the norm in succeeding passages. Ultra-violet irradiation was more successful. 3 mutant races which were distinctly different from the initial forms, both the extent of the

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colony and by pigmentation, were obtained from the race Nr 209 by a 99 % destruction of the bacteria. The very small colonies showed an intense orange coloring with the mutant UF 1, and UF 2, - and an intense orange-pink color with UF 3. These properties were heriditary and no initial forms of the parent race were split off. A markedly reduced respiration (65 to 40 % of normal respiration) of the mutants is shown in table 1. The oxidation, however, was less reduced than with yeast (up to 200 times with the latter, reference 1). Neither the original race, nor the biochemical mutants of staphylocuccus have a measurable ability of an aerobic glycolysis. With yeast, on the other hand, a potential aerobic apparatus existed which was capable to supply cells with completely eliminated oxidation processes with energy. With the cancer cells, the intensity of oxidation is frequently reduced for 1,5 to 2 times in comparison with the normal original cells (reference 2). In other words, the disturbance of the respiratory apparatus of the cancerous cells approximates rather to that of the staphylocucci-mutants, with

respect to quantity, than to that of the yeast-mutants. Various mutants of staphylococci are with respect to the hereditary disturbance of the respiratory apparatus not equal to each other and not equivalent either. By using the staphylococci-mutants as test-objects for the study of the mechanism of action of already known antiobiotica, the following was determined: Whereas both penicilline and streptomycin prevent the growth of the original staphylococci with mutants, albomycin leaves the growth of the biochemical mutants undisturbed (table 2). The mutants concerned with, lack that specific component in the respiratory apparatus which is selectively touched by albomycin. Further it was proved that whilst the respiration of the initial strain of the staphylococci is intensely suppressed by cyanide, this is not the case with the mutant UF 3, even not with a concentration of NaCN 1,28 % (table 3). It could be presumed that the disturbance of the respiratory apparatus of the mutant UF 3 is connected with a defect of the cytochromes system, since it is known that cytochromes are highly

sensible against cyanides. A compound, or substance acting contrarily to albomycin, would be of actual interest to the authors. It should have a selective capacity of suppression with oxidation -dirsturbances and would leave celles with a normal respiratory apparatus untouched. Amongst 2500 actinomycetes-cultures isolated from the soil, already 60 were determined with such a selective capacity of suppression with respect to the mutants of staphylococci concerned with. The substances formed by them are very interesting from the point of mechanism of their suppressing action.
There are 3 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Discovering new Antibiotica AN of Medical Sciences USSR (Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)

MOROZOV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLADIMIROVA, G.I., inzh.

Determination of the resistance of multiwire twisted conductors at increased frequencies. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.12:60-62 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

135-3-8/17

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding

AUTHORS: Vladimirova, G.T., Engineer, Kornev, T.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Timofeyev, V.I., Engineer.

TITLE: Drill Pipe Couplings Automatically Resurfaced under Flux and Welded to the Pipes (Avtomaticheskaya naplavka pod flyusom buril'nykh zamkov i privarka ikh k trubam).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, #3, pp 17-20. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up to now, repair and surfacing work on drill pipes and pipe couplings in oil fields is done by hand welding, and the necessity has arisen to mechanize this work. The first, experimental, welding machine is now completed and the new technology developed. The machine is described in detail with a photograph and an electric circuit diagram, the latter was suggested by engineer K.I. Drok). The machine accommodates couplings of 108, 146, 178, and 203 mm diameter and also serves for welding the couplings to the pipes. The flux-holding device used with this machine (for which V.I. Timofeyev has been granted an author's certificate in 1950) eliminates spilling of flux (the design is shown by drawing, Figure 4).

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135-3-8/17

TITLE: Drill Pipe Couplings Automatically Resurfaced under Flux and Welded to the Pipes (Avtomaticheskaya naplavka pod flyusom buril'nykh zamkov i privarka ikh k trubam).

The experimental surfacing done with common low-carbon welding wire resulted in insufficient hardness, but using welding wire alloyed with chrome and manganese (for instance "13Г2Х") provided greater hardness. The technology of experimental surfacing is given in full detail. It eliminates the danger of welding cracks, allows the use of generators which are employed for manual welding, improves the quality of coating. The same technology is also applicable for preliminary welding of smooth couplings with supporting rings to pipes at the working site when drive pipe strings are being lowered (instead of technology of such preliminary welding as suggested by Electric Welding Institute im. E.O. Paton, 6).
The Article contains 3 drawings, 5 photographs, 1 electric circuit diagram, 1 table and 7 references (6 of which are Russian).

ASSOCIATION: "АзИНМАШ" (AzINMASh)
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

17(2)

SOV/20-124-3-52/67

AUTHORS: Gauze, G. F., Kochetkova, G. V., Vladimirova, G. V.

TITLE: On the Effect of Cancer-Inhibiting Substances on Biochemical Mutants of Microorganisms With Disturbed Oxidation (O deystvii protivorakovykh veshchestv na biokhimicheskikh mutantov mikroorganizmov s povrezhdennym okisleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 674-677 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have attempted to extend the range of their investigations of the biochemical mutants - mentioned in the title - of the yeast cells and bacteria (Refs 1-4) to the protozoa. Said mutants can serve as cancer cell analogues, as they, too, are characterized by a defect of the respiratory apparatus. Tests were carried out with Polytoma uvella, a colorless flagellate (Chlamydomonadae), which can be cultivated on liquid and solid agar-containing culture media as easily as bacteria can. P. uvella was obtained from infusions of peat soils. As neither high temperatures, nor ultraviolet irradiation, nor urethane could produce the desired mutants, the authors employed carcinogenic hydrocarbons (Ref 6): 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene (0.001 - 0.0005%). After 3 months of cultivation with transplanting from liquid to solid media and back carried out at 48 hours' intervals, a strain with the desired properties could at last be obtained.

Card 1/4

On the Effect of Cancer-Inhibiting Substances on Biochemical Mutants of Micro-organisms With Disturbed Oxidation

Compared with a normal culture, the mutant one showed a hereditary reduced respiration as its oxygen consumption is only 62% of that of the normal culture. Biochemical mutants of this kind are of importance as test objects in the search for cancer-inhibiting substances. In this connection it is interesting to find whether the well-known and partly well-proved anti-cancer preparations have a selective suppressive effect on said mutants. In the paper under review, the results of such investigations are presented. Degranole (1,6-bis-(β-chloroethane amine)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannitol) (Ref 7). As shown in table 1, normal cultures of staphylococci and Escheria coli are not suppressed by any of the proved concentrations of degranole. The growth of the above-mentioned biochemical mutants of these bacteria is, however, selectively impaired. Thus it can be concluded that this very oxidation defect is the vulnerable point of the bacterial cell with regard to degranole. Actinomycin C (Ref 8). From table 2 it can be seen that this preparation has a most marked selective effect in the above sense on the mutants under consideration. Antibiotic 6270 was isolated, at the Institute mentioned in the Association, from an actinomyces strain allied to Actinomyces flavochromogenes. It belongs

On the Effect of Cancer-Inhibiting Substances on Biochemical Mutants of Micro-organisms With Disturbed Oxidation

to the echinomycin group although it differs from the substance described in reference 8. As demonstrated by table 3, the above-mentioned substance has the same effect on the two above bacteria strains as well as on bacillus mycoides. The same results were yielded by tests with Polytoma uvella (Fig 1). Substances which are not cancer-inhibiting (quinine and acrichine) also suppress the growth of the P. uvella cultures to the same extent. Tetrazole (2,3,5-triphenyl-tetrazole-chloride), which also does not affect cancer, is more strongly reduced by the normal form. It seems that this is the reason for the fact that the growth of the normal P. uvella culture is more strongly suppressed than that of a mutant one.- There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute for the Detection of New Antibiotics of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 17, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

LIKHACHEV, V.A.; MALYGIN, G.A.; NIKIFOROV, A.V.; VLADIMIROVA, G.V.

Creep of zinc during heating-cooling cycles. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.6:908-917 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.

VLADIMIROVA, I., master sporta.

Superiority of the U.S.S.R. in the motorcycle sport. Avt.transp. 32 no.11:32 N '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Motorcycle racing)

VLADIMIROVA, I

Erfolge des wirtschaftlichen auf aus in der volksrepublik china, von I. Vladimirova und V. Zhamin. Berlin, Dietz, 1955.

111 p.

Translation from the Russian:
"Uspekhi ekonomicheskogo strotel'stva v Kitayskoy narodnoy respublike, Moscow, 1953.

Bibliographical footnotes.

VLADIMIROVA, I.

Uspekhi ekonomicheskogo stroitel'-
stva v Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respublike (Achievements
in the economic development of the Chinese People's
Republic). Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1953. 100 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 2 May 1954

Vladimirova, T

[illegible] (Outlines of economic construction in the Chinese People's Republic. [illegible]
Moskva, [illegible], 195[illegible].
9[illegible] p.

VLADIMIROVA, I.

Twice provincial champion. Voen. znan. 39 no.1:31 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Crimea--Shooting--Contests)

VLADIMIROVA, I.A.

Effect of electric polarization of motor nerve endings on the conduction of rhythmic impulses through them. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.12:23-27 D '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii (rukovoditel' - prof. P.G. Kostyuk) Instituta fiziologii imeni Bogomol'tsa (dir. - akademik AN UkrSSR A.F. Makarchenko) AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

VLADIMIROVA, I.A.

Effect of electric polarization of motor nerve endings on the transmission of single impulses through them. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.11:11-14 O [i.e. N] '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey fiziologii (rukovoditel' - prof. P.G. Kostyuk) Instituta fiziologii imeni Bogomol'tsa (dir. - akademik AN UkrSSR A.F. Makarchenko) AN UkrSSR, Kiyev. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

VLADIMIROVA, I.A.

Effect of potassium, calcium and anoxia on presynaptic blocking in motor nerve endings. Fiziol.zhur. 50 no.4:464-471 Ap '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

VLADIMIROVA, I.A.

The problem of peri-electrotonic and peri-parabiotic potentials in the nerve [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.6 570-576 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut fiziologii zhivotnykh Gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Kiyev.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
peri-electrotonic & peri-parabiotic potentials (Rus))

4303. PERI-ELECTROTONIC AND PERI-PARABIOTIC NERVE POTENTIALS (Russian text) - Vladimirova I. A. Inst. of Animal Physiol., Univ. of Kiev - FIZIOL. ZH. IM. SECH. 1958, 44/6 (570-576) Graphs 4

Electrotonic and periparabiotic potentials were studied in the nerve-muscle preparation of frog. The parabiotic state (in Vedenski's definition) was produced by KCl or by $CaCl_2$. Exposure of the nerve to KCl produced a negative potential at the site of exposure and extending beyond it with fast decrement, while $CaCl_2$ produced either no potential variations or a very low positive potential which did not extend beyond the lesion. Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

VORONTSEV, D.S.; VLADIMIROVA, I.A.

Effect of various physiologically active substances on the action potential of nerve. Fiziol.zhur. 46 no.2:194-201 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. From the Institute of Physiology, Ukrainian S.S.R. Academy of Science, Kiyev.
(NERVE)

VLADIMIROVA, I.A.

The problem of peri-electrotonic and peri-parabiotic potentials in the nerve [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.6 570-576 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut fiziologii zhivotnykh Gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Kiyev.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
peri-electrotonic & peri-parabiotic potentials (Rus))

RUDKOVSKIY, D.M.; RE[illegible]IZ, Ye.K.; KRAUSP, N.I.; VLADI[illegible]OVA, I.I.

Certain reactions of propionaldehyde and butyaldehyde. Trudy VHII:Iefte-khim. no.2:93-120 '60. (MIA 14:2)
(Propionaldehyde) (Butyraldehyde)

VLADIMIROVA, I. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Insecticides, Mar 53
Phosphorus Organic Compounds

"Organic Insectofungicides: XIII. Synthesis of Mixed Esters of Phosphoric and Thiophosphoric Acids Containing Simple Substituents in the Aliphatic Radical," M. L. Galashina, I. L. Vladimirova, Ya. A. Mandel'baum, and M. M. Mel'nikov

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 23, No 3, pp 433-435

Synthesized a series of mixed esters of phosphoric and thiophosphoric acids contg chlorine

257T21

and ethoxyl in the aliphatic radical. Of all the synthesized substances, none was more active than diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate.

Organic insectofungicides. XII. Synthesis of mixed esters of phosphoric and thiophosphoric acids. Ya. A. Mandel'baum, L. L. Vladimirova, and N. N. Mel'nikov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 437–40(1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 3887d. XIII. Synthesis of mixed esters of phosphoric and thiophosphoric acids containing the simplest substituents in the aliphatic radical. M. L. Galashina, I. L. Vladimirova, Ya. A. Mandel'baum, and N. N. Mel'nikov. *Ibid.* 441–3.—See *C.A.* 48, 3887g.
H. L. H.

BI

VLADIMIROVA, I. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Insecticides

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 20/50

Authors : Mandel'baum, Ya. A.; Vladimirova, I. L.; and Mel'nikov, N. N.

Title : Synthesis of diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate and ethyl-4,4'-dinitrophenylthiophosphate marked with radioactive P^{32} and S^{35}

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/1, 77-79, Jan 1, 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of insecticides containing phosphor (diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate and ethyl-4,4'-dinitrodiphenylthiophosphate), is described. The methods employed in the synthesis of the insecticides were first tested on inactive substances. In selecting the proper synthesis method it was necessary to take into consideration the comparatively short period of P^{32} semi-decomposition. The results obtained during the synthesis with marked radioactive P^{32} and S^{35} are listed. Two USSR references (-).

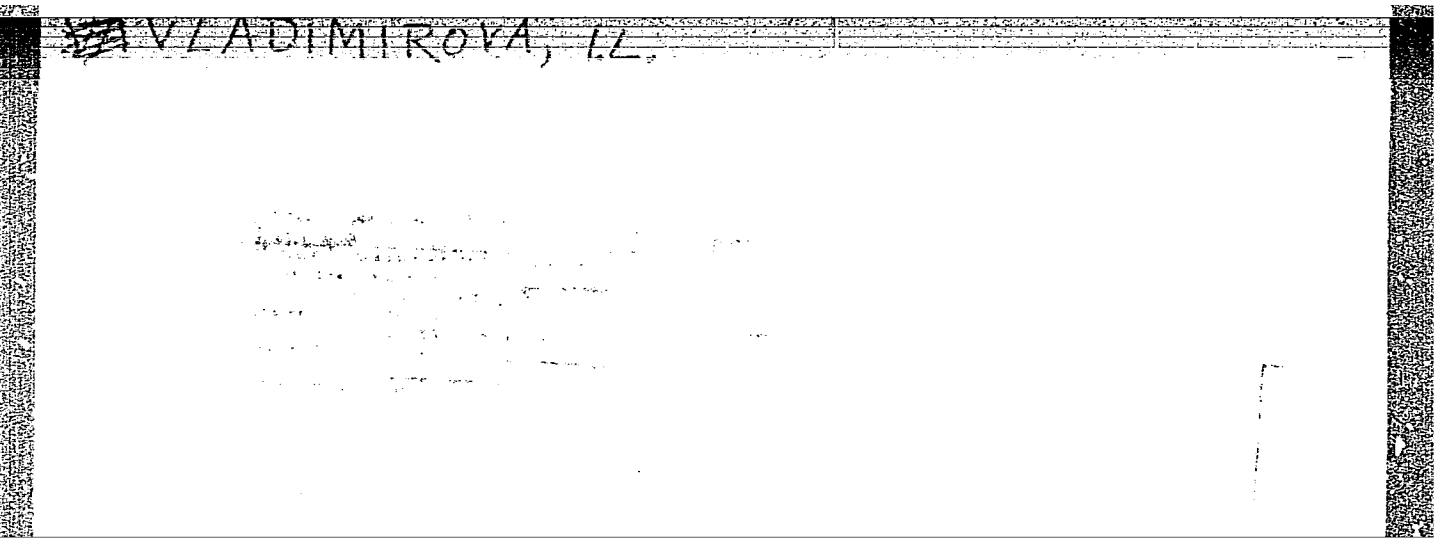
Institution : The Ya. V. Samoilov Scientific Institute on Matters of Fertilizers and Insecticides

Presented by: Academician S. I. Vol'fkovich, March 17, 1954

VLADIMIROVA, I. L.

VLADIMIROVA, I. L, --"The Synthesis of New Insecticides from Derivatives of Dithiophosphoric Acid." Min Chemical Industry. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 7, 1956.



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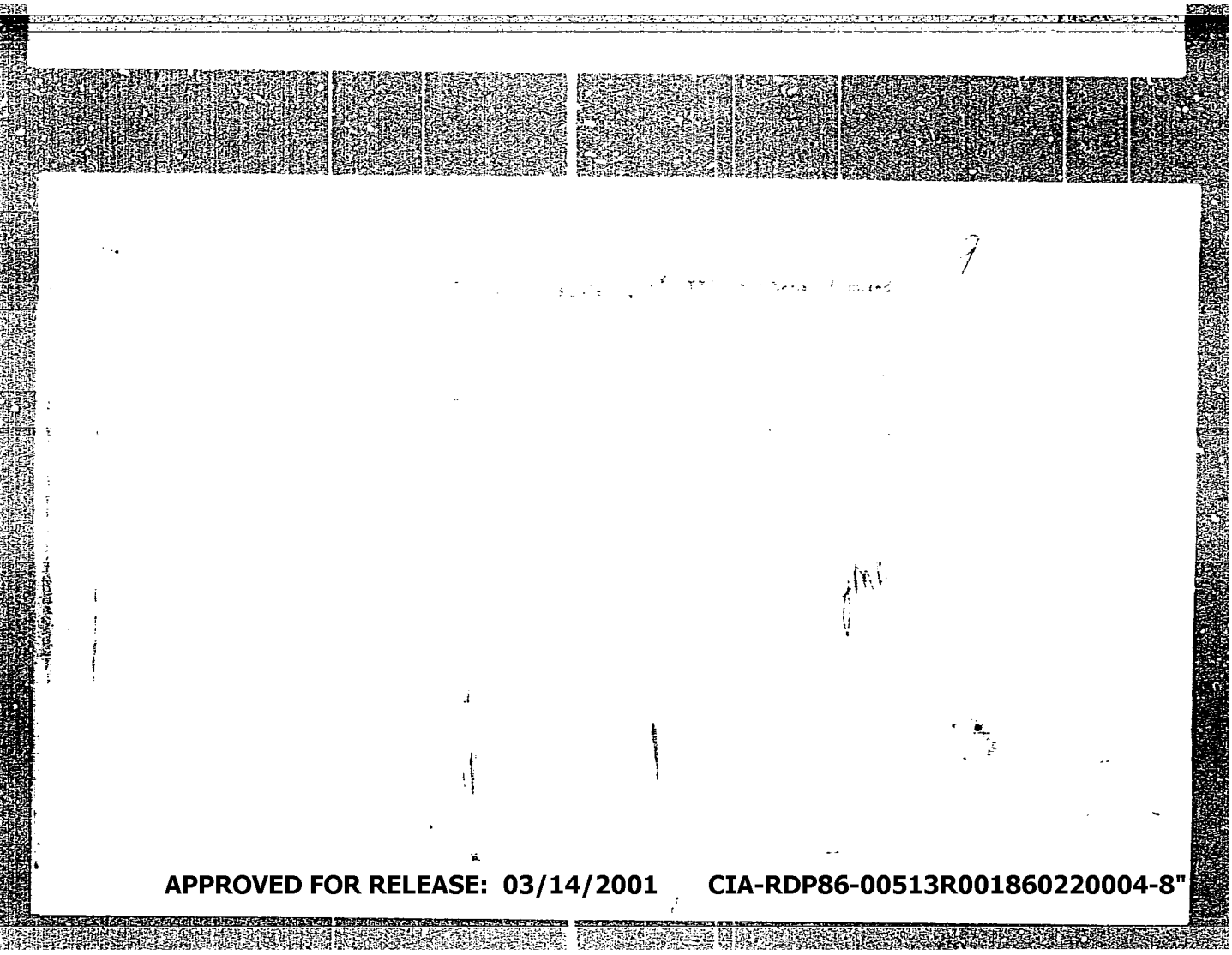

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; VLADIMIROVA, I.L.; IVANOVA, S.N.

Chemical means of protecting nonmetallic materials from destruction by microorganisms. Khim.prom. no.1:81-85 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Materials--Deterioration)

VLADIMIROVA, I.L.; MEL'NIKOV, N.N.

Organic insectofungicides. Part 59: Synthesis of some new oxime dirivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:852-854 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam imeni Ya. V. Samoylova.

(Oximes)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; IVANOVA, S.N.; VLADIMIROVA, I.L.; VOLGINA, G.V.

Investigation of antiseptics for nonmetallic materials used under tropical conditions. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:36-37 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Antiseptics)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; IVANOVA, S.N.; VLADIMIROVA, I.L.; VOLGINA, G.V.

Investigation of effective mercury-free antiseptics for controlling the slime mold formation in the woodpulp and paper industry. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:28-29 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Woodpulp--Microbiology) (Antiseptics)

PONIZOVSKIY, A.M.; VLADIMIROVA, I.M.; GORDON-YANOVSKIY, F.A.

Solubility in the system Na, Mg // Cl, HCO_3 - H_2O at 0° and a 4 to 10 kg./cm.^{2} pressure of carbon dioxide. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.11: 2587-2592 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Systems--Chemistry)

VLADIMIROVA, I.P., inzh.; ZAGREBEL'NAYA, T.N., inzh.; KADANER, L.I., doktor tekhn. nauk

Electrochemical preparation of electrolytes for iridium and ruthenium plating. Mashinostroenie no.5:84-85 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 4455-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5023351 SOURCE CODE: UR/0304/65/000/005/0084/0085

AUTHOR: Vladimirova, I. P. (Engineer); Zagrebel'naya, T. N. (Engineer); Kadaner, L. I. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrochemical method of preparing electrolytes for iridium and ruthenium plating

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1965, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: metal plating, electrodeposition, ruthenium electrolyte, iridium electrolyte, iridium deposition, ruthenium, ruthenium deposition, electrolyte, electrolyte preparation

ABSTRACT: A simple method of preparing electrolytes for the electrodeposition of iridium and ruthenium (used for instance as protective coatings on molybdenum and stainless steels)is described. To prepare an iridium electrolyte, iridium plates are placed in a solution of sulfuric or hydrochloric acid and comparatively rapidly dissolved by passing an alternating current through the solution. The rate of dissolution depends on the temperature and the current frequency and density. The maximum dissolution rate was achieved in a 40g/l HCl solution at 18—20C and a current density of 25—30 amp/dm^2. Increasing the current frequency from 20 to 50 cps increased the rate of dissolution. Under optimum conditions, the current efficiency

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.357.5:546.96:546.93

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ACC NR: AP5023351

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reaches 3 and 3—5% in hydrochloric and sulfuric acids, respectively. A ruthenium electrolyte is obtained by placing ruthenium powder (ruthenium is available in powder only) in a glass container filled with 0.2 N solution of hydrochloric acid, and fitted with a platinum electrode protected against contact with the solution by an insulating coating. A sufficiently rapid dissolving of ruthenium was achieved at a current density of 0.5 amp. The resulting solution had the red-brown color typical of ruthenium tetrachloride. Dense, compact deposits strongly adhering to the base metal were obtained. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [MS]

SUB CODE: MM,GC/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4126

BVK

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROVA, K.F.

VLADIMIROVA, K.F., kand.med.nauk

Disruption of vascular permeability in infectious hepatitis. (MIRA 11:3)
Vrach.delo supplement '57:20

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav.-prof. L.S.Shvarts) lechebnogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD VESSELS--PERMEABILITY) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIONS)

VLADIMIROVA, K.F., kand.med.nauk

Excretory function of the stomach in Botkin's disease. Terap. arkh. 29 no.8:51-55 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir.-prof. L.S.Shvarts) lechebnogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(STOMACH, in var. dis.
hepatitis, infect., nitrogen & neutral red in gastric contents (Rus)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, physiology,
gastric nitrogen & neutral red content (Rus)
(NITROGEN, determination,
in gastric contents in infect. hepatitis (Rus)

VLADIMIROVA, K. F.

Allergic test in Botkin's disease. Klin. med., Moskva 29 no.7:50-52 July 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Of the Hospital Therapeutic Clinic (Director -- Prof. L. S. Shvarts), Saratov Medical Institute.

VLADIMIROVA, K.F., kand. med. nauk (Saratov)

Influence of bee venom on the pain syndrome. Klin. med. 37 no.5: 139-141 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (dir. - prof. P.I. Shamarin) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent B.A. Nikitin).

(VENOM, ther. use
bee venom in pain synd. (Rus))
(PAIN, ther.
bee venom in pain synd. (Rus))

VLADIMIROVA K. F. Oct 51

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases

"Experimental Hepatitis (Preliminary Report)," Prof. L. S. Shvarts, K. F. Vladimirova, Hosp. Therapeutic Clinic, Saratov Med. Inst.

"Klin Med." Vol XXIX, No 10, pp 51-54

1. Introduction into guinea pigs of gastric filtrates from patients suffering from Botkin's disease /-infectious hepatitis/ caused in the animals disturbances in the respiratory tract symptoms of dyspepsia (loss of appetite, diarrhea, vomiting) and, in some cases, jaundice.
2. Microscopic study showed the presence of an infectious-allergic condition of the liver.
3. The infectious character of this disease is confirmed by the fact that in guinea pigs which have not received the filtrate of gastric juice, it still results from contact with diseases guinea pigs.

PA 194T81

VLADIMIROVA, K.F., kand.med.nauk

Clinical course of pneumonia during the influenza outbreaks of 1957-1958 and 1959. Sov.med. 25 no.5:86-90 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy tepapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. kafedroy - doktor med.nauk M.S.Obraztsova) Saratovskogo meditsinkogo instituta.
(PNEUMONIA) (INFLUENZA)

VLADIMIROVA, K.F.

"The Functional Pathology of the Stomach in Patients Suffering from Infectious Hepatitis." Cand Med Sci, Saratov Medical Inst, Saratov, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, Aug 26 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at Ussr Higher Educational Institutions (14)

VLADIMIROVA, K.S.

Phytomicrobenthos in waters of the Danube Valley. Trudy Inst. gidrobiol.AN URSR no.36:242-263 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Kiliyskoye Girlo region—Algae)

TSEYEB, Ya.Ya.; ROLL, Ya.V.[deceased]; ZEROV, K.K.; VLADIMIROVA, K.S. [Vladymyrova, K.S.]; OLIVARI, G.A.[Olivari, H.A.]; GURVICH, V.V.; BIRGER, T.I.[Birher, T.I.]; MALYAREVSKAYA, O.Ya. [Maliarevs'ka, O.IA.]; CHORNOGORENKO, M.I.[Chernohorenko, M.I.]; LITVINOVA, M.O.[Lytvynova, M.O.]; ANDRIYCHUK, M.D., red.

[Kakhovka Reservoir; a hydrobiological outline] Kakhovs'ke vodoimyshche; hidrobiologichnyi narys. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1964. 303 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut hidrobiologii.

VLADIMIROVA, K.S.

Conditions for the existence of benthonic algae in Kakhovka Reservoir. Vop. ekol. 5:27-28 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut gidrobiologii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(Kakhovka Reservoir--Algae)

VLADIMIROVA, K.S. [Vladymyrova, K.S.]

Phytomicrobenthos in the lower course of the Dnieper River and in floodplain bodies of water after the building of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station. Pratsi Inst. hidrobiol. AN URSR no.39:41-51 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

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